

# BUDGET SPEECH

OF

THE HON. R. G. REID

TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Delivered on February 8

1929

IN THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ALBERTA

ON MOVING THE HOUSE INTO COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

ALSO STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL AND GENERAL  
INFORMATION

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*PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*



EDMONTON:

W. D. McLEAN, KING'S PRINTER

A.D. 1929

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

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	PAGE
Budget Speech.....	3 to 12
Comparative Statement of Agricultural Production, 1927-1928 . . . . .	14-15
Statement of Bonded Debt as at December 31, 1928...	16-17
Summary of Transactions Relating to Net Bonded Debt for Period Ended December 31, 1928.....	18
Sinking Fund Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1928..	19
Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure...	20

# BUDGET SPEECH

DELIVERED BY

HON. R. G. REID

TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

February 8, 1929

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MR. SPEAKER:

In placing before the Legislature the annual statement of the financial position of the Province, and the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1930, I feel that we have reached a definite stage in our financial history. The year 1921 might be described as that in which we reached the lowest ebb in our fortunes, caused by over-expansion and post-war re-adjustment. Later, as we struggled back to normal through the years of retrenchment, I was accused on several occasions of bringing in "Budgets of gloom without one single ray of hope." Hope, however, is one thing we always had. The hopefulness of the situation lay in the fact that we were facing the stern facts of those days with a full knowledge of their seriousness, and also, as was pointed out on several occasions, there was confidence that a solution would be found for the Railway problem, and that eventually some agreement would be reached with the Dominion Government whereby the transfer of the Resources to the Province might be consummated. You will be able to estimate, as the session proceeds, to what extent our forecasts in these connections were justified.

During past years it has been necessary for the Government to retard expansion of public services, to the extent that this could be done without seriously injuring those services. At this time we must consider making provision for them on a more generous scale, as a failure to do so would materially affect their benefits. With this period of expansion before us, the Government is fully seized with the obligation that rests with it to guard against the danger of over-expansion and the consequent financial burden that might cripple the Province when general conditions may not be as good as they are today. If a determined watchfulness is the price of safety in times of financial depression, it is more so in times of prosperity, for too often burdens are created then that must be carried for all time.

## AGRICULTURE

Excepting a short period of dry weather following planting, the season of 1928 continued to be very promising almost up to harvest time. Unfortunately, a slight frost toward the middle of August materially reduced the expected yield, and (what was far more serious) lowered the grade of all grains in affected areas. The uneven germination in the Spring, due to the lateness of the rains in many districts, resulted in irregular ripening. This, with the unusually early frost, greatly reduced both the value and quality of the crop, so

that, contrary to early forecasts, the yield was less than 1927, although the ten-year average was exceeded. Furthermore, prices were twenty-five per cent less than the previous year. It is not expected, therefore, that this year's operations, everything considered, will show much profit. The years 1925, 1926 and 1927 were, however, satisfactory in this respect, and most farmers will be able to hold what they gained in the more prosperous years.

I find that the acreage under cultivation last year was 15,320,155, against 14,500,000 in 1927, a gain of over 800,000 acres. The value of production was \$264,607,299,\* a decrease of approximately \$65,500,000 over 1927. The gross value of the crop, however, was well up to the average of recent years, but the returns per acre were rather disappointing.

#### SUGAR-BEET INDUSTRY

Notwithstanding the set-back in the sugar-beet crop due to extreme climatic conditions in 1927, a greater acreage is recorded for 1928 than in any previous year. Though conditions in the early Spring and Summer were unfavorable for the germination and growth of the young plants, and excessive rains rendered weeding in the low and heavy lands impossible, a more favorable turn of the weather later resulted in a satisfactory crop for 1928.

The increasing interest shown in sugar-beets indicates a still greater acreage in 1929, and it would appear that there will be over 8,000 acres planted this year.

It is to be hoped that as experience is gained in sugar-beet growing, that some of the difficulties now met with will entirely disappear. The flooding of last year due to a too copious supply of moisture in the early stages of growth, would seem to indicate the need for some system of emergency drainage that might be made use of on these flat lands in periods when artificial irrigation is not required.

#### . DAIRYING

The value of Alberta's dairy products for 1928 is estimated at \$20,350,000, or practically two per cent less than that reported for the previous year. Although the 1928 price level for dairy products was the highest in the past eight years, a favorable beef cattle market, combined with excellent grain crop prospects, caused a considerable reduction in the number of milk cows and, as a consequence, in the volume of the milk production. It is worthy of note, however, that the Bureau of Statistics reports an increase of thirty-seven per cent of milk yearlings over the number reported in June of 1927. This indicates that while many of the low-producing milk cows of the beef type have been sent to the block, a greater number of young animals will soon take their places in the dairy herds of the Province.

The one hundred creameries that were operating during the year reported a butter output of 14,325,000 pounds, eleven per cent less than the quantity recorded for the preceding year. This decrease was offset to some extent by the greater production of home dairy butter.

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\*A comparative statement of Agricultural Production for the years 1926 and 1927 appears in Statement No. 1, Pages 14-15.

An improvement was noted in the grades of creamery butter for the year, as reported by the Federal Grading Service, due largely to a relatively greater proportion of high grade cream being supplied to the creameries. This is an important point, since our product now has to meet the keen competition of high grade imported creamery butter in our Western and home markets.

As a striking feature of the creamery business, I may cite the greatly increased cream supply to the creameries during the last two months of the year, as compared with that of the corresponding period of 1927. This was due to some extent to the favorable weather conditions, ample feed supply and relatively good cream prices, but also, and perhaps mainly, to the serious effect of the August frost on the wheat crop of many sections of the Province.

It is interesting, too, and perhaps significant, to note that the creamery butter production for the last two or three years has shown a gradual relative increase in the Southern sections of the Province, and a corresponding slight decrease in the Central and Northern sections.

#### CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISES

There is one feature of economic progress which I might mention at this time, that is "Co-operative Enterprises."

The development of the Pool principle, as first established in the Wheat Pool, is being applied to the marketing of Dairy Products, Poultry and Livestock with considerable success, and in the future the Pool idea will probably be extended in other directions.

Dr. Charles Saunders, the eminent discoverer of Marquis Wheat, recently made the statement that the production of grain for export in Canada had about reached its maximum, and that the tendency in agriculture in future must be to mixed farming. This, moreover, he considered essential to the conservation of our agricultural resources.

Without taking exception to the general truth of this statement as regards Canada as a whole, this Province still has the rich and extensive area of the North Country to be brought under cultivation, and the maximum of grain production in this Province should not be reached for many years to come.

The total wheat production of Alberta last year exceeded that of all Canada eighteen years ago, and I have no hesitation in predicting that in the course of time the Peace River Country will harvest more wheat than this whole Province produced in 1928.

There is no doubt, however, that in the years to come, new conditions will have to be met by changed methods of agriculture, that will ultimately lead to mixed farming as we have it in the older provinces and in older lands. As this development takes place, Co-operative Marketing of the products of mixed farming becomes increasingly important, and should play a considerable part in encouraging and supporting agriculture during the period of transition.

There is little doubt that the co-operative expansion of the last few years is one of the most significant features in the economic development of the Province. A study of countries much more advanced than we are, in this respect, indicates that the point is never

reached where inspiration and education are unnecessary. It is felt that the establishment of the Alberta Institute of Co-operation provides to some extent something essential to the future success of co-operation in Alberta. The organization of the Institute was made possible by a grant from the Wheat Board Trust Fund, the active management being in the hands of a committee representative of all phases of co-operation and set up by the Department of Agriculture.

The Institute of Co-operation has exercised a wide-spread influence, not only through those who attended the sessions of the Institute, but from the thorough circulation of the printed proceedings and also by the fact that a large part of the programme was broadcasted, and so reached an audience in all parts of the Province.

Recognizing the necessity for a broader dissemination of the principles involved, the Minister of Agriculture instituted a series of lectures at the Agricultural Schools, dealing entirely with co-operation. This work has been carried on continuously since that time, and is without doubt having a beneficial effect in helping to further the undertaking, thereby making it a part of the educational life of the people.

Arising out of the changes of the last century occasioned by the industrial and commercial development of that period, the need has arisen for the various classes of the community banding themselves together for their economic protection. In this all-embracing movement, the agricultural class has been the most backward. This is due, in part at least, to the distance separating farm units, making it difficult to establish the free interchange of thought and opinion necessarily precedent to organization of this character.

Agriculture was slow to learn the lesson of co-operation, but it has, as far as Alberta is concerned, demonstrated its ability to grasp the new thought and apply it to the solution of its problems. The people of Alberta are in the main convinced of the great value of co-operation in Agriculture, and realize that while it contributes to the betterment of the rural people, it also adds to the prosperity of the Province. Albertans generally have in the past shown their appreciation of this, and, I believe, will continue to do all in their power to encourage and assist in a development that means so much to the future well-being of the Province.

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

I shall now take up the statement of our financial operations for the fifteen months ended March 31st, 1928.

You have before you the printed Public Accounts for that period. These accounts show a surplus of \$279,763.13 as compared with an estimated surplus of \$46,889.42, or an improvement over the estimates of \$232,873.71.

Revenue exceeded the estimates by \$490,488.04 and expenditure by \$257,614.33.

Revenue on Income Account for the fifteen months ended March 31, 1928, was \$16,149,895.68, against an estimated revenue of \$15,659,407.64, or \$490,488.04 more than what we expected.

Expenditure amounted to \$15,870,132.55, against the estimate of \$15,612,518.22, an increase of \$257,614.33, summarized as follows:

Particulars—	Actual	Estimates	Under or *Over Estimates
Public Debt .....	\$5,692,267.13	\$5,727,853.15	\$ 35,586.02
Agriculture Department .....	858,699.26	821,077.99	*37,621.27
Attorney General's Department .....	1,949,668.68	1,944,350.25	*5,318.43
Education Department .....	2,899,823.34	2,728,013.28	*171,810.06
Executive Council .....	434,200.98	403,090.50	*31,110.48
Legislation .....	331,567.64	341,689.89	10,122.25
Municipal Affairs Department..	260,077.57	290,181.50	30,103.93
Provincial Secretary's Dept.....	99,068.82	85,267.50	*13,801.32
Public Health Department.....	1,404,080.79	1,384,422.75	*19,658.04
Public Works Department.....	1,576,090.77	1,553,973.49	*22,117.28
Railways Branch .....	72,814.59	58,361.00	*14,453.59
Treasury Department .....	291,772.98	274,236.92	*17,536.06
Total.....	\$15,870,132.55	\$15,612,518.22	\$257,614.33 *(net)

The increase in expenditure was partially caused by the change in the fiscal period. By departments, increases may be attributed to:

Department—	Reason for Increase.
Agriculture . . . . .	Earlier payment of grants to Agricultural Societies.
Attorney General....	Grants under The Mothers' Allowance Act.
Education . . . . .	Grants to Schools.
Executive Council ...	Accrued contribution to the Superannuation fund and unemployment relief.
Public Health . . . . .	Grants to hospitals and expenditure for charitable purposes.
Public Works . . . . .	Maintenance of main highways, public buildings and institutions.
Provincial Secretary..	Commissions paid under The Gasoline Vendors' Tax Act.
Railways . . . . .	Special expenses covering rate cases.
Treasury . . . . .	Refunds of previous year's revenue.

## REVENUE

On the revenue side the actual results as compared with the estimates show an increase of \$490,488.04 as follows:

Particulars—	Actual	Estimates	Over or * Under Estimates
Dominion of Canada.....	\$3,296,207.08	\$3,385,913.30	*\$ 89,706.22
Agriculture Department .....	369,129.27	427,622.97	*58,493.70
Attorney General's Department .....	4,665,389.13	4,019,060.00	646,329.13
Education Department .....	249,285.67	241,470.00	7,815.67
Executive Council.....	147,464.01	339,830.00	*192,365.99
Legislation .....	4,302.82	3,450.00	852.82
Municipal Affairs Department..	2,022,158.53	2,316,500.00	*294,341.47
Provincial Secretary's Dept. ....	4,204,158.05	3,867,473.98	336,684.07
Public Health Department.....	351,018.93	339,975.00	11,043.93
Public Works Department.....	90,253.42	80,400.00	9,853.42
Railways Branch .....	364.95	1,000.00	* 635.05
Treasury Department .....	750,163.82	636,712.39	113,451.43
	\$16,149,895.68	\$15,659,407.64	\$490,488.04 (net)

As compared with estimates, revenue from the Dominion of Canada on school lands fund decreased \$74,459.82 and grant for population \$15,246.40; revenue of the Department of Agriculture decreased \$58,493.70; liquor profits increased \$392,009.50; land titles revenue showed an increase of \$74,538.57; succession duties an increase of \$128,953.75 and mothers' allowance re-imbursements of \$31,159.25; through the disallowance of the Mine Owners' tax there was a shrinkage of \$203,132.52.

Municipal Affairs revenue decreased \$294,341.47 through decreased educational, wild lands, and supplementary revenue taxes.

The Provincial Secretary's Department showed a substantial increase in revenue of \$336,684.07 due to increased collections from automobile licenses.

The increase in the Treasury Department is due to interest and profits on investments.

Accounts payable at March 31, 1928, included in the expenditure for the year, amounted to \$1,605,937.60 as compared with \$1,327,511.12 at December 31, 1926. By providing for these accounts the cash surplus of \$558,189.61 was reduced to a true surplus of \$279,763.13.

#### DEBENTURE DEBT AND BOND FLOTATIONS DURING 1928.

I come now to the statement of our Bonded Debt.\*

The net bonded debt of the Province at March 31st, 1928, amounted to \$87,741,931.29, the General Revenue portion being \$65,845,842.42 and the Telephones \$21,896,088.27. Up to December 31st, 1928, there was a net increase of \$5,188,686.50, accounted for by new borrowings of \$5,659,000.00, a net increase in Sinking Funds amounting to \$438,427.11, and a small redemption of 1943 stock of \$31,886.39.

The gross financing of 1928, which included two refunding issues of \$825,000.00 due June 1, 1928, and \$3,000,000.00 November 1, 1928, and the capital requirements for the fiscal year 1928-29, was unusually heavy. The Government therefore decided to accept the services of a strong fiscal agency to market the Province's requirements. This was done to good advantage as regards price and distribution. A similar procedure was followed in 1923, when the Province was faced with a heavy programme of flotations. By comparison with other Governmental financing during the same periods, the results on each occasion have been satisfactory to the Province.

The two issues marketed in 1928 were \$3,500,000.00 4½% thirty-year debentures, due July 16th, 1958, at a cost of 4.87, and \$5,915,000.00 due October 1st, 1958, at a cost of 4.97, or an average cost basis for the year of 4.94.

It is interesting to note that whereas it was predicted that the past year would see a reduction in interest rates for Government Securities, the market from May onwards softened to the extent that high grade securities approached nearer to the 5% level than, as was anticipated, a 4¼% basis. My reference to the latter rate last year was substantiated in authoritative quarters. The failure, however, of our forecast to materialize was due to several unforeseen factors.

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\*For details of bonded debt see Statements No. 2 and 2a, Pages 16, 17 and 18.



There was an unusual activity in industrial stocks and bonds during 1928, and the successful operation of many of the leading stocks turned the interest of the investing public and institutions in a new direction. Unable to adjust themselves to the ever decreasing interest rates on Government securities, they endeavored to secure the better rates of industrial and mining stocks. The result of this diversion of funds, otherwise available for investment in Government securities, was that the market for the latter sagged considerably from May onwards, with only a slight recovery at the end of 1928. This was the chief factor accounting for the increased cost of borrowing during 1928.

It is expected that our borrowings for the current year will be less than the average. On December 15th, 1929, there will be a refunding issue of \$3,000,000.00. Aside from this the Government should be able to carry on without further bond issues, but a small amount will be authorized in case circumstances such as a very favorable market, or some other factor now unforeseen, makes it desirable to make a flotation.

#### TEMPORARY BORROWINGS AND SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

Such temporary borrowings as are rendered necessary from time to time have been made at a rate exceedingly favorable to the Province, in view of the increasing cost of short term money during the past year. The call loan rate in New York at one time reached as high as 12% and still maintains a high level. This has had its effect on short term financing by all Government institutions and the Province has every reason to be gratified with the low rate maintained during 1928.

Notwithstanding the reduction in the rate in Savings Certificates in 1927, a healthy interest in this form of security continues to develop, and this branch is able to record a net increased investment of \$816,000 for the calendar year 1928.

The operations of the Savings Office have been conducted at the same low overhead as in previous years, the percentage of operation cost being approximately .17 of 1%.

#### SINKING FUNDS AND SPECIAL INVESTMENT FUND.

The Sinking Fund as at December 31st, 1928, aggregated \$3,596,312.10,\* made up of \$2,497,512.17 General Revenue and \$1,098,809.93 Telephones.

The Sinking Funds applicable to the loans authorized by The Main Highways Act are sufficient to retire these loans at maturity. All other Sinking Funds are being continued at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% per annum, which with loans being floated on a long term basis, will take care of a substantial portion of the loans at their respective maturities.

In addition to the General Revenue and Telephones, there are Drainage and Irrigation Sinking Funds applicable at maturity to the loans guaranteed by the Province in that behalf.

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\*See Statement No. 3, Page 19.

For nine months ended December 31st, 1928, the Special Investment Fund shows a profit on sales alone of \$31,955.01. The interest received for the same period was \$176,315.10. After taking into account the accruals of interest, the total income for the period under review amounts to \$210,278.99, and after charging the cost of capital invested, there are excess interest earnings amounting to \$14,202.06, or a total profit in this fund for the period, of \$46,157.05. Considering the sag in the bond market during the past year, the result of the nine months' operations is exceedingly satisfactory. The total investment in this fund at the end of the year was \$6,436,549.51.

#### ESTIMATES, 1929-30.\*

Turning now to the Estimates for the fiscal year 1929-30, which you have before you, it will be noted that the total estimated Revenue on Income Account amounts to \$15,111,083.37, while the Expenditure for the same period is estimated at \$15,065,907.52, indicating an estimated surplus of \$45,175.85 for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1930. For your convenience, the actual figures for the calendar year ended December 31st, 1927, and the estimated figures for the current fiscal year have been set opposite the figures for the ensuing fiscal year. I do not, therefore, propose to cover in detail the various increases and decreases. I shall confine myself to one or two of the items which represent the chief reasons for increases on both the Revenue and Expenditure sides. On the Revenue side the two main items to which attention might be called arise from the proposed upward revision of the gasoline tax and the subvention of \$330,000.00 payable by the Dominion Government under The Old Age Pensions Act. There will be an increase in the gasoline tax from three to five cents, which, it is expected, will bring in revenue of \$1,800,000.00, after taking into account the refund of four cents on gasoline used for industrial and agricultural purposes.

On the Expenditure side there is an increase in Public Debt charges due to additional interest and Sinking Funds on the Debt, and increased interest payments on account of Savings Certificates.

On maintenance of main highways there will be increased expenditures over 1927 actual, of over \$300,000.00, and on district highways and local roads, some \$270,000.00 in excess of 1927 actual.

The payment of Old Age Pensions will require the sum of \$660,000.00, against which, of course, there will be the Dominion Government subvention already referred to, amounting to 50% of this sum.

With the full details of the Estimates before you, I need not enlarge further on this part of my subject at present, since full information will be at hand as the various items are dealt with in Committee.

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\*See Statement No. 4, Page 20, Comparative Revenue and Expenditure showing Estimates for the Fiscal Year 1929-30, compared with Estimates for 1928-29 and Actual for 1927.

## POWER DEVELOPMENT.

It has been said (to quote from a recent article on "Power for our Industries") that "Modern industrial civilization is, in the last analysis, largely based upon heat, and its by-product, power. It is no mere coincidence that the world's greatest manufacturing areas are built over its fuel beds. The presence of coal ensures the growth of general and diversified business; its absence results in the development of specialized and particular processes whose evolution is dictated by the other natural resources of the region."

This truth is illustrated by the immense industrial strength of Great Britain and the United States, which are, no doubt, the greatest and richest countries in the world today. In Canada there are immense quantities of coal, but its distribution is confined almost entirely to the most Eastern Province of Nova Scotia and to the Province of Alberta. The central portions of Canada, however, have been able, so far, to take care of power needs incidental to their industrial development by the utilization of their hydro-electric resources. Undoubtedly the time will come when they will have to look elsewhere to augment their power supply from sources not available locally. Inevitably the enormous coal resources of Alberta would appear to provide a solution.

The point I desire to make here is that the potential resources that contribute to the extensive use of power development are an invariable concomitant of greatness. The Province of Alberta is peculiarly endowed in this respect, for this Province is underlaid by perhaps the most extensive deposits of coal that may be found in any country of equal area.

In addition we have water powers through our mountain and river areas, which time may or may not prove to be more valuable than our coal supplies, but in any case the two resources are supplemental to each other. We can hardly be expected to need more than these two sources of power will supply us. There is, however, in addition, another very convenient form of power in the shape of natural gas and oil, which has been made available in increasing quantity each year. There is scarcely any known source of power which this Province does not have in full measure. What then do we lack, that older countries with even less potentialities in this respect have had? The answer is "Markets." This, then, is to be one of our problems for the future: how to secure markets for surplus power. Immigration is not enough. The creation of industries, of course, is the main requirement, but neither population nor industries will come before some pioneering has been accomplished in the way of development. The branch lines of a railway system must come in advance of complete rural settlement and production. So channels of distribution of power must precede to some extent full industrial development.

While the products of the soil will always be the chief source of wealth in this Province, there is no reason why our immense power resources applied to industry cannot be made almost of equal commercial importance. These two things in themselves taken separately are a measure of greatness. They are at the same time complementary in that they mutually supply the markets essential to both. The farm will be the producer of food stuffs and raw material, and the consumer of manufactures, while industry will be the consumer of what the farm produces, and will find a market for its output near at hand.

Alberta is the logical and inevitable source of power for an area extending a thousand miles East, West and South of its borders. What better combination making for prosperity can be found in any other land than what is found in Alberta in the highest degree? For here we have the world's richest grain and cattle country, and here, too, is a three-fold source of power for industrial purposes, perhaps never before equalled within the boundaries of any one country.

A hundred years ago a famous Englishman said of his country: "We think our civilization near its meridian, but we are yet at the cock-crowing and the morning star." If that was true of England a century ago, how much truer is it of our own Province today?

I move that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair, and this House go into Committee of Supply, for consideration of the supply to be granted to His Majesty.



## STATEMENT No. 1

## GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, 1927-1928

Publicity and Statistics Branch, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta

1927						1928					
Acreage	Yield per Acre	Total Yield	Price	Value	FIELD CROPS	Acreage	Yield per Acre	Total Yield	Price	Value	
	BUSH.	BUSH.					BUSH.	BUSH.			
6,165,000	27.4	168,921,000	\$0.98	\$165,542,580	Spring Wheat	6,597,264	23.2	152,762,000	\$ .75	\$114,572,000	
86,000	27.4	2,356,400	1.04	2,450,656	Winter Wheat	110,262	26.3	2,900,000	.84	2,436,000	
6,251,000	27.4	171,277,400	.981	\$167,993,236	All Wheat	6,707,526	23.2	155,662,000	.75	\$117,008,000	
2,248,000	45	101,160,000	.44	44,510,400	Oats	2,340,263	37.7	88,257,000	.38	33,538,000	
400,000	30	12,000,000	.58	6,960,000	Barley	545,524	29.1	15,849,000	.47	7,449,000	
156,500	20	3,130,000	.77	2,410,100	Rye	162,620	16.5	2,680,000	.77	2,075,000	
12,600	16	201,600	1.61	324,576	Flax	6,182	9.9	61,000	1.50	92,000	
15,400	39.9	614,000	.53	325,420	Mixed Grains	14,094	29.0	409,000	.46	188,000	
1,350	18.5	25,000	2.25	56,250	Peas	1,299	16.5	21,000	1.87	39,000	
270	15.2	4,100	2.50	10,250	Beans	302	11.5	3,500	2.25	8,000	
9,085,120		288,412,100		\$222,590,232	Total Field Crops	9,777,810		262,942,500		\$160,397,000	
					ROOT CROPS						
31,100	CWT.	CWT.					CWT.	CWT.			
5,850	104.1	3,237,510	\$1.00	\$3,237,510	Potatoes	28,366	78.3	2,221,058	\$1.03	\$2,287,690	
	95.4	558,000	1.13	630,540	Turnips, Mangolds, etc.	5,197	119.9	623,120	.76	473,571	
5,000	TONS	TONS					TONS	TONS			
	6.8	34,000	7.00	238,000	Sugar Beets	5,200	7.22	37,600	7.75	291,400	
41,950				\$4,106,050	Total Root Crops	38,763				\$3,052,661	
					FODDER CROPS						
1,500,000	TONS	TONS					TONS	TONS			
287,000	2.50	3,750,000	\$10.00	\$37,500,000	Green Feed	1,555,985	2.25	3,500,966	\$10.00	\$35,009,660	
42,000	2.09	599,830	10.41	6,244,230	Hay and Clover	300,447	1.64	492,733	10.31	5,080,077	
15,000	3.09	130,000	12.29	1,597,700	Alfalfa	40,925	2.39	97,810	12.75	1,247,077	
10,200	5.45	82,000	6.67	546,940	Fodder Corn	13,500	5.13	69,255	7.50	519,412	
	12.00	122,400	2.50	306,000	Sunflowers	10,126	10.00	101,260	2.00	202,520	
1,854,200		4,684,230		\$46,194,870	Total Fodder Crops	1,920,983		4,262,024		\$42,058,746	



## STATEMENT No. 2.

## GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

## STATEMENT OF BONDED DEBT AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1928.

Date of Issue—	Date of Maturity.	Amount	Interest Rate	General Rev.	Telephones	Where Payable
December 15, 1919	December 15, 1929	\$ 3,000,000.00	5½%	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00	M., T., E., N.Y.,
May 1, 1920	May 1, 1930	1,000,000.00	6%	1,000,000.00		M., T., E., N.Y.
August 16, 1920	August 16, 1930	2,000,000.00	6%	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	M., T., E., N.Y.
November 1, 1920	November 1, 1930	1,000,000.00	6%		1,000,000.00	M., T., E., N.Y.
May 1, 1921	May 1, 1931	1,000,000.00	6%	1,000,000.00		M., T., E., N.Y.
September 1, 1921	September 1, 1931	2,100,000.00	6%	2,100,000.00		M., T., E., N.Y.
November 1, 1923	November 1, 1933	3,000,000.00	5½%	3,000,000.00		M., T., E., N.Y.
January 15, 1921	January 15, 1936	2,000,000.00	6%	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	M., T., E., N.Y.
April 1, 1921	April 1, 1936	3,200,000.00	6%	1,000,000.00	2,200,000.00	M., T., E., N.Y.
November 1, 1921	November 1, 1936	1,250,000.00	6%	1,000,000.00	250,000.00	M., T., E., N.Y.
June 1, 1908	June 1, 1938	2,000,200.00	4%		2,000,200.00	M., T., E., N.Y.
January 1, 1919	January 1, 1939	1,000,000.00	5½%	1,000,000.00		M., T., E., N.Y.
January 15, 1924	January 15, 1939	2,500,000.00	5%	2,500,000.00		M., T., E., N.Y.
June 1, 1924	June 1, 1939	750,000.00	5%	750,000.00		M., T., E., N.Y.
September 1, 1924	September 1, 1939	250,000.00	5%	250,000.00		E.
February 15, 1924	February 15, 1940	2,000,000.00	5%	2,000,000.00		M., T., E., W., V.
February 15, 1925	February 15, 1940	750,000.00	5%	750,000.00		M., T., E., Vic.
July 15, 1926	July 15, 1941	750,000.00	4½%	750,000.00		M., T., E., N.Y., L.
September 1, 1921	September 1, 1941	2,250,000.00	6%	2,250,000.00		M., T., E., N.Y.
October 1, 1921	October 1, 1941	1,800,000.00	6%		1,800,000.00	M., T., E., N.Y.
October 1, 1921	October 1, 1941	1,053,230.68	6%		1,053,230.68	M., T., E., N.Y.
December 1, 1921	December 1, 1941	700,000.00	6%		280,000.00	M., T., E., N.Y.
January 15, 1927	January 15, 1942	1,250,000.00	4½%	420,000.00		M., T., E., N.Y., Vic.
July 1, 1927	July 1, 1942	144,000.00	4½%	1,250,000.00		C., M., T., E., N.Y., Vic.
September 15, 1922	September 15, 1942	2,948,000.00	5%	729,724.41	2,218,275.59	M., T., E., N.Y.
Converted Stock	November 1, 1942	54,535.87	4%	10,907.18	43,628.69	L.
April 1, 1923	April 1, 1943	3,500,000.00	5%	1,500,000.00	2,000,000.00	M., T., E., N.Y.
July 2, 1923	July 1, 1943	2,000,000.00	5%	2,000,000.00		M., T., E., L.
Stock	November 1, 1943	3,052,130.00	4½%	1,831,278.00	1,220,852.00	L.
Debentures	November 1, 1943	183,333.34	4½%	80,000.00	53,833.34	M., T., E., N.Y.
June 15, 1925	June 15, 1945	2,250,000.00	4½%	2,250,000.00		M., T., E., N.Y.



January 15, 1926	January 15, 1946	3,750,000.00	4½ %	3,750,000.00	M., T., E., N.Y., L.
January 2, 1922	January 1, 1947	3,846,000.00	5½ %	1,846,000.00	M., T., E., N.Y.
January 1, 1923	January 1, 1948	4,800,000.00	5 %	4,800,000.00	M., T., E., N.Y.
April 15, 1925	April 15, 1950	3,740,000.00	5 %	3,272,000.00	M., T., E., N.Y.
April 1, 1922	April 1, 1952	3,000,000.00	5½ %	3,000,000.00	M., T., E., N.Y.
October 15, 1924	October 15, 1954	1,000,000.00	4½ %	1,000,000.00	M., T., E., W., Vic.
July 15, 1925	July 15, 1955	500,000.00	5 %	500,000.00	M., T., E., N.Y.
October 1, 1926	October 1, 1956	6,000,000.00	4½ %	4,756,394.35	M., T., E., N.Y.
January 15, 1927	January 15, 1957	1,275,000.00	4½ %	1,275,000.00	M., T., E., C., V., N.Y.
December 1, 1927	December 1, 1957	1,850,000.00	4 %	1,850,000.00	M., T., E., W., C., V.,
July 16, 1928	July 16, 1958	3,500,000.00	4½ %	2,808,000.00	M., T., E., W., C., V.,
October 1, 1928	October 1, 1958	5,915,000.00	4½ %	5,915,000.00	M., T., E., W., C., V.,
July 1, 1926	July 1, 1966	546,000.00	4½ %	546,000.00	M., T., E., N.Y.
June 1, 1927	June 1, 1967	1,364,500.00	4½ %	1,364,500.00	V., Vic., E.
June 1, 1927	June 1, 1967	3,875,000.00	4½ %	2,506,000.00	M., T., E., N.Y., Vic.
February 15, 1924	February 15, 1974	500,000.00	5 %	500,000.00	E.
July 15, 1924	July 15, 1974	250,000.00	5 %	250,000.00	E.
June 15, 1925	June 15, 1975	130,000.00	5 %	130,000.00	E., Vic.
Less: Total Sinking Funds		\$96,526,929.89		\$79,634,803.94	
Total Net Bonded Debt, Dec. 31, 1928		3,596,322.10		\$22,892,125.95	
Total Net Bonded Debt, Dec. 31, 1928		\$92,980,607.79			

Abbreviations: M., Montreal; T., Toronto; E., Edmonton; L., London, Eng.; C., Calgary; N.Y., New York; W., Winnipeg; V., Vancouver; Vic., Victoria.

## STATEMENT No. 2A.

## GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS RELATING TO NET  
BONDED DEBT FOR PERIOD ENDED  
DECEMBER 31st, 1928.

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Net Bonded Debt, March 31st, 1928.....\$87,741,931.29

## DEDUCT: Issues redeemed—

June 1st, 1928.....	\$ 825,000.00	
November 1st, 1928.....	3,000,000.00	
1943 Stock .....	31,886.39	
		<u>3,856,886.39</u>
		\$83,885,044.90

## ADD: New issues—

4½% 15-year debentures, due July 1st, 1942, sold to Canadian Rockies Hotel Co., yield rate to purchaser 4½% .....	\$ 69,000.00	
4½% 30-year debentures, due July 16th, 1958, sold to Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd., Dominion Securities Corp., and the Imper- ial Bank of Canada, yield rate to purchas- ers 4.89½% .....	3,500,000.00	
4½% 30-year debentures, due October 1st, 1958, sold to Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd., Dominion Securities Corp., and the Im- perial Bank of Canada, yield rate to pur- chasers 4.97½% .....	5,915,000.00	
		<u>9,484,000.00</u>

	\$93,369,044.90
DEDUCT: Increase in Sinking Funds during period.....	<u>438,437.11</u>

\$92,930,607.79

STATEMENT NO. 3.  
GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA  
SINKING FUND BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1928.

	ASSETS					
	General Revenue	Alberta Government	Telephones	Total		
	Par Value	Par Value	Book Value	Book Value		
INVESTMENTS—						
Province of Alberta Debentures:						
May 1, 1930	\$ 187,300.00			\$ 189,708.73		
August 16, 1930	10,000.00			10,117.00		
May 1, 1931	194,700.00			203,177.53		
September 1, 1931	19,000.00	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,575.11	19,364.42		
January 15, 1936	286,000.00	78,500.00	83,129.16	381,387.12		
April 1, 1936	292,000.00	157,000.00	163,595.35	467,406.65		
November 1, 1936	153,000.00	51,000.00	53,881.50	211,451.13		
June 1, 1938		248,200.00	221,214.88	221,214.88		
January 15, 1939	5,000.00			5,024.35		
June 1, 1939	19,500.00			19,390.02		
February 15, 1940	72,500.00			72,249.15		
September 1, 1941	270,000.00			285,938.77		
October 1, 1941		288,230.68	303,988.02	303,988.02		
December 1, 1941	17,000.00			17,984.81		
July 1, 1943	25,000.00			24,843.75		
November 1, 1943	80,000.00	53,333.34	53,333.34	133,333.34		
January 1, 1947	23,000.00			23,855.37		
April 1, 1952	40,000.00			42,746.80		
University of Alberta	117,000.00			131,323.14		
Alberta and Great Waterways Railway	563,000.00	165,000.00	191,370.00	587,459.55		
Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District				191,370.00		
Accrued Interest December 31, 1928	\$2,374,000.00	\$1,044,764.02	\$1,074,087.36	\$3,543,334.53		
Cash in Bank			11,662.96	54,249.74		
			13,059.61	13,927.88		
			\$1,098,809.93	\$3,611,512.15		
Reserve:						
Contributed by revenue			\$1,098,809.93	\$3,048,382.63		
Alberta Co-operative Elevator Repayments				547,939.47		
Over-payments—Statutory contributions			\$1,098,809.93	\$3,596,322.10		
				15,190.05		
			\$1,098,809.93	\$3,611,512.15		

## LIABILITIES

## STATEMENT No. 4.

## GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND  
EXPENDITURE

## INCOME ACCOUNT

DETAILS	Estimates for the Fiscal Year 1929-30	Compared with Estimates for 1928-29	Actual for 1927
REVENUE			
Dominion of Canada.....	\$ 2,370,435.00	\$ 2,373,942.20	\$ 2,278,260.98
Agriculture Department .....	334,483.00	329,325.88	251,725.08
Attorney General's Dept.....	4,045,550.00	3,661,150.00	3,673,641.35
Education Dept. ....	199,740.00	240,610.00	229,011.16
Executive Council .....	85,245.00	290,575.00	131,472.53
Legislation .....	2,010.00	2,020.00	2,295.57
Municipal Affairs Dept.....	1,851,000.00	1,816,000.00	1,648,882.06
Provincial Secretary's Dept.....	4,850,000.00	3,521,425.00	3,120,786.60
Public Health Dept.....	440,800.00	446,374.00	280,302.30
Public Works Dept.....	86,900.00	88,800.00	69,779.75
Railways and Telephones Dept. (Railways Branch) .....	1,400.00	500.00	364.95
Treasury Dept. ....	843,520.37	502,892.54	576,878.31
	<u>\$15,111,083.37</u>	<u>\$13,273,614.62</u>	<u>\$12,263,400.64</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Public Debt .....	\$ 5,015,999.36	\$ 4,738,416.04	\$ 4,549,167.13
Executive Council .....	364,022.00	339,945.00	352,228.37
Legislation .....	182,900.00	183,100.00	185,372.27
Agriculture Department .....	723,615.30	692,054.00	645,823.55
Attorney General's Dept.....	1,599,985.18	1,512,519.91	1,530,006.44
Education Dept. ....	2,444,292.10	2,315,495.00	2,220,376.22
Municipal Affairs Dept.....	290,340.00	267,715.00	247,640.22
Provincial Secretary's Dept.....	68,369.92	80,495.00	71,057.78
Public Health Dept.....	1,418,840.00	1,258,441.00	1,054,260.75
Public Works Dept.....	2,001,011.00	1,598,037.00	1,329,783.81
Railways and Telephones Dept. (Railways Branch) .....	44,517.66	38,116.25	66,150.59
Treasury Dept. ....	912,015.00	237,925.50	227,513.84
	<u>\$15,065,907.52</u>	<u>\$13,262,259.70</u>	<u>\$12,479,380.97</u>